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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

I SHALL now take up the publication of the clergyman. "To redreſs the injured is the duty as well as the honor of every Chriſtian." Is he ſure that it is in defence of a *Chriſtian* he writes? It is in defence of himſelf.

"I *inſinuated* in *private* that his *chriſtianityſhip* had ſuppreſſed the petition with which he had been intruſted reſpecting the *church of Pittſburgh*." No; I *charged* him in *public* with having ſuppreſſed it. My not finding it on the files of the houſe; my finding a bill of a contrary reading, founded a preſumption that the petition had been ſuppreſſed. The clergyman having been intruſted with the petition; his diſſatisfaction with the term *church of Pittſburgh*, juſtified the ſuſpicion that it had been ſuppreſſed by him. It came to the hands of George Woods; what then? Was it ſuppreſſed afterwards? It remains a myſtery. The clergyman "could not go to Philadelphia to ſuppreſs it.----He could write.

"The petition was delivered into his hands with this *inſtruction*, that he ſhould inclоſe it and inform Mr. Woods, that as we were unacquainted with the forms made uſe of in *ſuch* petitions, he would pleaſe to examine our manner of addreſs, and if he ſaw any thing amiſs, to amend it." Where? when, and by whom, was this inſtruction given? It was hard to ſuppoſe, that with the aſſiſtance of the clergyman (for he was appointed with me to draw the petition) I did not know the addreſs of the aſſembly. It is laid down in the conſtitution; It is found in the enacting clauſes of every law. Ought not the addreſs in *this* petition be the ſame with all others? Is the ſtile variant? Do we ſay, your honors? your worſhips? your mightineſſes? or, in an eccleſiaſtical petition of this kind, your reverences? No; the tale is ridiculous, and though the clergyman might be weak enough to take ſuch *inſtruction*, I am perſuaded he never met with one who was fool enough to give it.

I was willing to exclude the words "*Preſbyterian congregation* from the petition; for George Woods would introduce them of his own accord in the bill." This the clergyman "will venture to affirm, and could ſeal it with his laſt breath." When a man uſes an aſſeveration, it argues diſtruſt of the credit of his own veracity. I pledge my *firſt word* to his *laſt breath*, that I never expreſſed an idea of the kind. Will it depend on the credit of my *firſt word* or his *laſt breath*? It need not. Examine the paragraph; Is it probable that I would be diſpoſed for the ſake of unity, to exclude the words *Preſbyterian congregation*, from the petition; and yet expect them to appear in the bill; when in conſequence of this, all the diſunion would take place which I wiſhed to prevent. It would be the Oſtrich hiding its head while the body is expoſed. I would take the liberty of giving an advice to the clergyman which may be of ſervice to him on a future occaſion; when he is about to frame a falſhood, more will depend on the veriſimilitude, the air of truth and probability, which he gives the ſtory, than the aſſeveration with which he ſupports it.

"I fixed a ſtigma on his character, viz. that of card playing. I thought one while it had been two women in the Scotch Bottom* that had raiſed the report - -. Another while that it had been a couple of ſoldiers at Reed's diſtillery that had given birth to it.† It is a new affair that it ſhould have originated with me.

I believe I did ſay to a certain Thomas Ramſay, when aſked by him what ſort of clergyman we had, that he was a worthy fellow, took a glaſs of grog, as he himſelf (Thomas Ramſay) did, and played a card now and then. The man well knew I was not ſerious; and I will venture to ſay, never mentioned it from that hour to this. He lives by general Nevill's, quite out of the way of Reed's diſtillery or the Scotch Bottom. I told the ſtory to the clergyman himſelf. He laughed at it, and never until now, when he has been caſting about, for ſome ground of complaint againſt me, have I heard any thing of it.

However, if it was an injury, he admits it to have been *unintentional*: nevertheleſs threatens with a "ſuit at law, if any ſhould be guilty of the like for the future." This is right, I like a diſpoſition of this kind. I have known a man of ſpirit knock down a fellow for gaping, though he well knew he had no intention of gaping at him. It is not the intention, it is the act which conſtitutes the offence. I would bring a ſuit for the clergyman myſelf on this ground, eſpecially if it ſhould be againſt any of the Scotch Bottom people. They are a ſad ſet in that quarter, and about Reed's diſtillery; they ought to be brought to an account for what they ſay, whether *harmleſſly*, or otherwiſe. There are but two ways for a man of doubtful reputation to eſtabliſh a good one; that is, either by preſerving a tenor of life which will refute unfavorable allegations; or by chaſing ſtories, as a man would chaſe partridges, and knocking them down as they fly up before him, It is not convenient for the clergyman to do the firſt, and therefore wiſely, he has recourſe to the laſt.

The truth is, this report of *card playing*, took its riſe from the clergyman ſpending his evenings, not unfrequently, where we were engaged at whiſt or at loo, and taking a ſlice of our bacon, or a glaſs of our wine. He was ſeen going in and coming out. It was known in what amuſement we were engaged, and the preſumption was that he took a hand along with us. I ſhould have thought he might as well have done it. The approver is as bad as the partaker. This report of card playing was owing to his own *imprudence*, not mine.

He thinks it "has been of diſadvantage to his uſefulneſs, and that I, by countenancing it, though not ſeriouſly, have diſcovered a diſregard to the cauſe, which I was inſtrumental in calling him here to foſter and cheriſh." It may well be ſaid I have had bad luck of my chaplain. An excellent *foſterer* and *cheriſher* I have had of him.

It ſeems "I am immerſed in vices, crimes, and wickedneſs *myſelf*." If ſo, I ſhall ſtand in the more need of his prayers. I will be under obligation to him, to mention me now and then, if he can think of it. If it does no good, it can do no harm; and as I do not go to hear his ſermons, and ſtill continue to pay him, I may as well take that as get nothing.

The clergyman "ſees no cauſe to change the ſyſtem with which he ſet out."* Who wiſhed him to change it? The bill which was introduced in the aſſembly, was not intended to have any operation on his *way of thinking*. I had no idea that this was the ground of his alarm; I can now more readily excuſe his prevarication to get rid of it. But he may be aſſured his apprehenſions are groundleſs. The bill had no intention of *changing him*. It is not in the nature of things that it could have any effect of this kind. I wiſh it was; I would have a bill introduced to tranſpoſe him in more eſſential points than this; perhaps to new vamp him altogether; and if I am not miſtaken, the greater part of his pariſhoners, would readily ſign a petition for that purpoſe. Let me ſee how ſuch a one would run.

"The repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met; the petition of the people of the church of Pittſburgh, humbly ſheweth; that your petitioners did ſome time ago, employ the rev. Samuel Barr to be our paſtor; thinking him to be a Chriſtian; not in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word; but ſuch as might do for a while, as we were but juſt beginning the world. But he has ſince diſcovered a diſpoſition wholly inconſiſtent with that of the Chriſtian; avaricious, and preſſing the people for his ſalary more than we can bear; imprudent in his conduct, by interfering in an arbitrary manner in the affairs of the town; acting unbecomingly in his tranſactions with individuals, meddling with politics, and turning out upon our hands to be a haughty, imperious, arrogant, ſelf-conceited, ignorant, impudent man. Your honorable houſe, taking the premiſes into conſideration, will enact a law to *change his mind*,† as there ſeems to be but ſmall hope that grace will do it; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall pray."

This petition is ſhort, but it will ſerve to bring the buſineſs before the houſe, and unleſs it ſhould be thought to be againſt the conſtitution, the law may paſs. But what effect it will have is another queſtion. For my part, I think it will have none; and in ſpite of all we can do, he will remain a worthleſs and inſignificant character while he lives.

"The dark cloud of ignorance and party prejudice in religious topices is faſt paſſing by." It is hard that he ſhould ſtill remain under the fog of it. What is the whole ground of this clamour? That all the people who come to hear him are not prepared by the bill to be called *Preſbyterians*. He profeſſes liberality and is a bigot. Is not this "appearing in one character, and ſecretly admiring another." What invectives have we not heard from him in this town, againſt the M'Millan Preſbytery, as he called it? Aſſeverations that he would have nothing to do with it, and yet all at once, he is tearing up the whole country, ſending and proving before this preſbytery, about his card playing. What hankering has he not diſcovered after the term preſbyterian from the firſt? What artifice, ſtratagem, prevarication, diſſimulation and falſhood, has he not uſed to have it rammed down the throats of the people, without the leaſt uſe in it? He exhibits a rare inſtance indeed of liberality, and "cloud paſſing" diſpoſition of mind.

With reſpect to his epithets of baſe, low, dark, black, brown, blue, &c. which he beſtows upon me, they prove nothing, and it is not worth while replying to them. I ſhall only ſay as O'Fin did of the Indian, when he took the wig off his head, "I perceive this ſhentleman clergyman, is but of a low education."

It gives me pain that I ſhould have had a chaplain who cannot write Engliſh. He impoſed himſelf upon me. I took him for an academician. I am of too eaſy and unſuſpecting a temper. I ſaw the man converſed in a vulgar dialect. But I have known perſons of real learning, to be very careleſs as to correctneſs, or elevation of ſtile in common ſpeech; but when they put pen to paper, the production was ſuch as became a ſcholar. But this man writes even more vulgarly and ingrammatically than he ſpeaks. "Naughty hypotheſis." The nurſe muſt have put in this word. "An unruly paſſion, namely that of card playing," and yet he means the report of card-playing. "*Secretly* profeſſed;" an inconſiſtency in terms. The aſſembly *give*, inſtead of gave. There is no end to his ſoleciſms. I ſuſpect ſometimes that the carpenter who was helping him to build a ſhed the other week, muſt have written a part of this publication. The clergyman may have ſtepped out, and this man juſt come in, and have gone on with the paragraphs. And the clergyman forgetting that he had not written it himſelf, may have ſent it to the preſs. Quere, Did he read it over before he ſent it? Perhaps the boy that carried it, may have pledged it for a pint of whiſkey, on the way, and written a new one in its place.

There is one thing which oppoſes the ſuppoſition of theſe accidents, viz. That the publication in queſtion, is of the ſame ſtile and ſpirit, with thoſe under the ſignature of a Farmer, and theſe are the production of the clergyman. Independent of external proofs, there are certain terms, which evince the eccleſiaſtical authorſhip; "my readers," inſtead of my hearers; and the ſermon phraſe, "fellow mortals," &c.

I have not a concordance by me, to find texts; but I think I could quote from memory, though perhaps not exactly, texts enough to keep any clergyman who has the Bible always at hand, from ſlandering in private, or libelling in public, the reputation of any one. "Who ſhall dwell in thy holy hill? He that taketh not up a reproach againſt his neighbour; who ſlandereth not with his tongue," &c. "Judge not, that ye be not judged." "Charity hopeth all things." Did the clergyman think of theſe things when he libelled me in the Gazette?

It is amuſing to obſerve how habit will break out and ſhew itſelf. It is evident from theſe publications of the *Farmer*, that the clergyman is accuſtomed to ſwear in his leiſure hours; "may I be hanged if he does not deſerve a gibbet, &c. It was on his tongue to ſay, may I be damn'd. One would otherwiſe have ſaid, hang me if he ought not, &c.

But by and by he comes to his tongue and ſwears out altogether; "egad," an abreviation of the term by God. This is what is called a minced oath, which is

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* Martha Mac Cartney and Jenny Fernſly, if I recollect right.

† When a depoſition was taken before George Wallace, eſquire, on this ſubject, it was pleaſant enough to hear the clergyman call on a byſtander to witneſs it, after the atteſtation of the magiſtrate. I ſhould have thought that Guia Soshong, the Mohawk Indi-

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* Preſbyterian.

† He ſeems to have a particular [illegible] idea

tis wrong, and yet a profaneness to attempt it; with-al, a cowardice of spirit, in not speaking out what the heart wishes.

No wonder that he swears, for he seems to have been in a terrible passion; "admonish him (speaking of me) and if that will not do, treat him as he deserves;" that is, "hang him on a gibbet." &c. A hard advice for a clergyman to give. A hard advice in the face of that very system of mildness and moderation which I was instrumental in calling him "to foster and cherish." I was instrumental it is true; and no man could do more for his interest than I did. He had my best wishes, speeches, and services. I had expected this would have made a favourable impression on his mind. When I was in Philadelphia, and heard of a clamour against me, thought I, there is one there, who, from his situation, will have it in his power, and from his sentiments towards me will certainly be disposed to moderate the minds of the people, and induce them to hear my defence before they make up a final opinion respecting any part of my conduct. I think there is a sentence in the scripture to this effect, "The prudent weigheth a matter."

How far was I mistaken! This very fostering and cherishing clergyman of mine, is the author of the first inflammatory publication that made its appearance against me.

Having called on the patriots of Columbius † he charge me "with having sold the good will of my country for a dinner of stockholders fat beef." A poor bribe! A mastiff could not have been offered less. I laughed at his low attempt at wit sinking to buffoonery, about his "poor horse Jack the Fencing Master," &c.

His second publication under the signature of the *Farmer*, betrays the clergyman, and has one remarkable sentence in it. "He will not be *always* retailing the vices and crimes of his *fellow mortals*." That is, he will lend a hand, in slandering now and then; but will not make a business of it.

I was diverted in detecting him. He had foolishly imagined himself safe from discovery, like the child which puts its hand upon its eyes, and thinks itself hid. He was much disconcerted, and turned his visage to every point of the compass. He spoke inarticulately, and as it were barked; like a fox that is taken in a trap, by the neck; or a dog half strangled with a rope. I relieved him by withdrawing; and had not intended to have taken any further notice of him, believing him to be sufficiently punished by his own feelings. But having come forth with such consummate impudence and billingsgate language in his late publication, I think I ought to expose him, until his mind is repressed with a sense of that contempt in which he has involved himself.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

† I have heard of Columbia, and of Columbus, but this is a new word in the dictionary.

Messrs. Scull & Boyd,

WHEN I addressed the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in the Gazette of the sixteenth inst. I then thought I should have no further trouble on the subject, but to my astonishment I have seen a publication in the paper of last week signed H. H. Brackenridge, which urges me a second time to take up my pen. I am pretty well persuaded that it is almost unnecessary to contradict some assertions which are made by the Lawyer in his publication, because they contradict themselves, and indeed they are so like the author, they cannot be otherwise than they are. I do not write because I am under apprehensions the intelligent part of mankind will believe the lawyer in what he has, or may for the future, assert respecting me; but only for the satisfaction of the weak and the credulous, as well as a sacred regard to truth.

In the Lawyer's publication, he says, "When the Clergyman first presented himself in Pittsburgh, it was by introduction to me:" this is universally, totally, and absolutely false. When I first came to the western country I had no particular recommendation to introduce me to one man more than another, it is true I had credentials from the presbytery of Newcastle, addressed to the churches of the western country, but from any thing I ever heard of the Lawyer, from these gentlemen, I never understood, they at that time, considered him as a member of any church; nay, it was well known to them he had forsaken the church for a profession more lucrative, and in which, as he supposed, he could give scope to his unbounded imagination, and even excel a Demosthenes, a Cicero, nay, the greatest orator either of ancient or modern times*. Fox and Pitt are now put under his feet, and unless we travel to the moon and pick up the greatest lunatic, I am at a loss to know where we shall find a match for him.

There is one circumstance which I will mention in order to rectify the Lawyer's mistake, I believe the first place I was introduced to him was at the house of Robert Galbraith, esq. it was on the Sabbath after I arrived at Pittsburgh; there was a Mr. M'Clelland who accompanied me to the western country present, and as we sat at dinner he informed the Lawyer, that he suspected he had a letter for him. Give it me said the lawyer; no, replied the other, I do not think it a proper time. This occasioned a dryness between the two and I do not know if they are yet reconciled. If I am not mistaken I heard one of them say the letter was from Fagg's Manor, the place where the Lawyer received the first rudiments of his education*.

In the last part of the paragraph I have been considering, and the beginning of the ensuing, the Lawyer insinuates, that according to his mode, I came to him soliciting his interest and favour. His representation of this matter is far from being just, for Robert Galbraith, esq. can testify that before I knew a tittle about the affair, he presented to me a subscription paper, shewing me what he had done one morning before I got out of bed. He informed me that the people wanted to try their abilities, whether or not they could support a minister, he further said that from the voice of the people they were determined to give me the first offer, and hoped I would take the matter into serious consideration, and give them a favorable answer. I was not then determined, nor did I give any answer, save this, that it was well to try their abilities and make an effort, if found expedient, to obtain a clergyman; nay, I was so far from courting favour, that I was solicited to accept a call or invitation by the Lawyer himself. I suppose he well remembers the large offer he made for himself at his own table, requesting Mr. Galbraith to bear testimony. As to his sneering at the term *call*, and giving himself so much credit for changing it to invition, I am not of opinion that it deserves much credit, they are both of the same import in such an address as was then preparing, and if there be any difference I consider the term *call* to be the most proper, because its meaning is as well known in the church as the other and as extensive if not more so, and is used by some of our best authors, viz. Locke, Addison, Dryden, Bacon, &c. For my part I think any of them may answer the end, and I have always made it a rule never to be tenacious about matters of little moment, especially with those I have known to be invincibly bigotted in their own conceited opinion. Give me the substance and carve the shadow as you please.

I hope the public will not consider my silence respecting some other assertions in the same paragraphs as an acknowledgment of the truth of them, the plain reason is, I do not look upon them as being of any consequence, they are only expressive of the eccentric sentiments of the author and do not merit a serious consideration.

In the fourth paragraph the Lawyer informs us, "public notice was given," but for what purpose he does not inform us, however by way of a substitute he adds, "and at a meeting of the people tho' not very general---I would be glad to know what kind of a meeting "not very general" is? Perhaps, very general is a law term and would require a note explanatory of its full extent and meaning; but let it be what general it will, "a committee was chosen to transact the business of the church." For the last clause of this sentence he deserves credit, for it is beyond dispute that a committee was chosen to transact the business of the church. But the granting this to be true, will not be a sufficient varnish to hide the deformity of the two ensuing sentences. "It was stipulated, says he, expresly with the clergyman, that he should baptise, and admit to privilege generally, at the recommendation of the committee, without enquiring as to what denomination they might belong." This is such a glaring absurdity that it sufficiently contradicts itself. Does it wear the marks of wisdom? Does it carry with it the smallest evidence of truth? Can any man be such a fool, as to suppose I should stipulate with any man or set of men, to admit to privilege without even enquiring from whence the applicant came? That would be a new way of admittance indeed; nay: it would be admitting without knowing any thing of the person at all. Can any person suppose I would bring myself under an obligation to admit the openly scandalous and profane, although they might be recommended by the lawyer himself? Does he imagine I would even admit himself without first having sufficient testimony of his moral character, and secondly of his religious opinions? certainly not, he cannot be such an idiot as to suppose it. If there are any stipulations of this nature, where are they? I cannot think they exist any where, unless in his own brain. I am positive they are in none of our records. Nor was any such engagement, as he has mentioned ever required. It is so far from that, that in the month of April last I requested the committe to form a plan for admission to privilege, because I had all the weight of that business on my own hands, and was sometimes in a disagreeable situation, and must remain so, unless a general plan was propoied and strictly adhered to. This the committee are sensible of, and sure I am, if a stipulation respecting privilege had been made we could not all have been ignorant of it. The only thing I ever heard mentioned respecting privilege, and it was long since the time specified by the lawyer, was a question put to me by a member of committee, desiring to know if I would have any objections to baptise the children of those who were formerly of a different denomination, but now members in the church of which I was pastor. My answer was, by no means; that their formerly being of a different denomination was of no moment with me, nor would I refuse any merely on that account. Nor is it denomination which entitles any man to church privilege, it is his being in actual membership with the church to which he applies, and a Christian deportment, the sure consequence of sound principles, "for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." But the lawyer further saith, it was expresly stipulated "that any other gentleman of an ecclesiastical character, occasionally present, should be admitted to preach in the church, at the approbation of the committee. This is another baldface story, there is no such stipulation, nor did the committee ever bring me under such an engagement. But it is needless to enlarge on this, because it falls to the ground with the rest of the piece. There are some of an ecclesiastical character that I would by no means admit in my church, but it is an assumed ecclesiastical character which they bear, and are unworthy of the sacred title. There are others who may have fairly obtained the sacred office, but thro' misconduct are unworthy of being admitted to the use of any church, and no such character, to my knowledge shall ever obtain my licence to officiate in the church with which I am concerned. But notwithstanding I have the greatest objections against admitting irregular clergymen to the use of my church, yet I hope I never have, nor ever shall refuse a man of good character the use of it, when unoccupied by myself, merely because he is of a different denomination.

S. B A R R.

(To be continued.)

* The foundation I have for this is the above named presbytery, as well as the Lawyer's vanity in making an assertion to the same tune the first and only night, if my memory serves me, I ever slept under the same roof with him.

* This letter the lawyer must have mistaken, and supposed it to be an epistle recommendatory in my favor; so was Don Quixotte often mistaken, and he supposed himself to be the greatest and the wisest man of his day.

POLITICAL CENTINEL.

LETTER II.

SIR,

IN my last I promised you some of my thoughts respecting our federal situation; I shall now proceed to fulfil that engagement. And, in general, I observe, that if a republic is small, it is easily destroyed by a foreign force; if it is large, it is liable to be ruined by an internal imperfection; this a republic is liable to let its form of government be good or bad; the evil is in the very thing itself, and no form can redress it.

It is probable, therefore, that mankind would at length have been obliged to live constantly under the government of a single person, had they not contrived a kind of constitution that has all the internal advantages of a republican government, together with the external force of a monarchial one, viz. a confederated republic.

This is a kind of assemblage of societies, that constitute a new one, possessed of such degree of power as to be able to provide for the security of the united body. It was these associations that contributed so long to the prosperity of Greece. By these the Romans attacked the universe; and by these alone the universe withstood them; it was the associations of republics beyond the Danube and the Rhine; associations formed by the terror of the Roman arms, that enabled the barbarians to resist her.

A republic of this kind is able to withstand an external force, and may support itself without internal corruption; the form of this society prevents many inconveniencies, that would otherwise arise.

And this is precisely the state of society that our situation has pointed out as suitable for us; Providence cast us into such circumstances, and so moulded our inclinations, as to dispose our minds this way; therefore, our patriots in Congress, found no great difficulty in fixing such a league or confederation, consisting of an assemblage of the thirteen states, as was sufficient for the purpose of defensive war, which was then our great object. Happy had it been for us, if, at that time, (when the awful crisis of our affairs im-

is wrong, and yet a profaneness to attempt it; withal, a cowardice of spirit, in not speaking out what the heart wishes.

No wonder that he swears, for he seems to have been in a terrible passion; "admonish him (speaking of me) and if that will not do, treat him as he deserves;' that is, "hang him on a gibbet." &c. A hard advice for a clergyman to give. A hard advice in the face of that very system of mildness and moderation which I was instrumental in calling him "to foster and cherish." I was instrumental it is true; and no man could do more for his interest than I did. He had my best wishes, speeches, and services. I had expected this would have made a favourable impression on his mind. When I was in Philadelphia, and heard of a clamour against me, thought I, there is one there, who, from his situation, will have it in his power, and from his sentiments towards me will certainly be disposed to moderate the minds of the people, and induce them to hear my defence before they make up a final opinion respecting any part of my conduct. I think there is a sentence in the scripture to this effect, "The prudent weigheth a matter."

How far was I mistaken! This very fostering and cherishing clergyman of mine, is the author of the first inflammatory publication that made its appearance against me.

Having called on the patriots of Columbius † he charges me "with having sold the good will of my country for a dinner of stockholders fat beef." A poor bribe! A mastiff could not have been offered less. I laughed at his low attempt at wit sinking to buffoonery, about his "poor horse Jack the Fencing Master," &c.

His second publication under the signature of the *Farmer*, betrays the clergyman, and has one remarkable sentence in it. "He will not be *always* retailing the vices and crimes of his *fellow mortals*." That is, he will lend a hand, in slandering now and then; but will not make a business of it.

I was diverted in detecting him. He had foolishly imagined himself safe from discovery, like the child which puts its hand upon its eyes, and thinks itself hid. He was much disconcerted, and turned his visage to every point of the compass. He spoke inarticulately, and as it were barked; like a fox that is taken in a trap, by the neck; or a dog half strangled with a rope. I relieved him by withdrawing: and had not intended to have taken any further notice of him, believing him to be sufficiently punished by his own feelings. But having come forth with such consummate impudence and billingsgate language in his late publication, I think I ought to expose him, until his mind is repressed with a sense of that contempt in which he has involved himself.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

† I have heard of Columbia, and of Columbus, but this is a new word in the dictionary.

Messrs. Scull & Boyd,

WHEN I addressed the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, in the Gazette of the sixteenth inst. I then thought I should have no further trouble on the subject, but to my astonishment I have seen a publication in the paper of last week signed H. H. Brackenridge, which urges me a second time to take up my pen. I am pretty well persuaded that it is almost unnecessary to contradict some assertions which are made by the Lawyer in his publication, because they contradict themselves, and indeed they are so like the author, they cannot be otherwise than they are. I do not write because I am under apprehensions the intelligent part of mankind will believe the lawyer in what he has, or may for the future, assert respecting me; but only for the satisfaction of the weak and the credulous, as well as a sacred regard to truth.

In the Lawyer's publication, he says, "When the Clergyman first presented himself in Pittsburgh, it was by introduction to me:" this is universally, totally, and absolutely false. When I first came to the western country I had no particular recommendation to introduce me to one man more than another, it is true I had credentials from the presbytery of Newcastle, addressed to the churches of the western country, but from any thing I ever heard of the Lawyer, from these gentlemen, I never understood, they at that time, considered him as a member of any church; nay, it was well known to them he had forsaken the church for a profession more lucrative, and in which, as he supposed, he could give scope to his unbounded imagination, and even excel a Demosthenes, a Cicero, nay, the greatest orator either of ancient or modern times*. Fox and Pitt are now put under his feet, and unless we travel to the moon and pick up the greatest lunatic, I am at a loss to know where we shall find a match for him.

There is one circumstance which I will mention in order to rectify the Lawyer's mistake, I believe the first place I was introduced to him was at the house of Robert Galbraith, esq. it was on the Sabbath afternoon I arrived at Pittsburgh; there was a Mr. M'Clellan who accompanied me to the western country present, and as we sat at dinner he informed the Lawyer, that he suspected he had a letter for him. Give it me said the lawyer; no, replied the other, I do not think it a proper time. This occasioned a dryness between the two and I do not know if they are yet reconciled. If I am not mistaken I heard one of them say the letter was from Fagg's Manor, the place where the Lawyer received the first rudiments of his education*.

In the last part of the paragraph I have been considering, and the beginning of the ensuing, the Lawyer insinuates, that according to his mode, I came to him soliciting his interest and favour. His representation of this matter is far from being just, for Robert Galbraith, esq. can testify that before I knew a tittle about the affair, he presented to me a subscription paper, shewing me what he had done one morning before I got out of bed. He informed me that the people wanted to try their abilities, whether or not they could support a minister, he further said that from the voice of the people they were determined to give me the first offer, and hoped I would take the matter into serious consideration, and give them a favorable answer. I was not then determined, nor did I give any answer, save this, that it was well to try their abilities and make an effort, if found expedient, to obtain a clergyman; nay, I was so far from courting favour, that I was solicited to accept a call or invitation by the Lawyer himself. I suppose he well remembers the large offer he made for himself at his own table, requesting Mr. Galbraith to bear testimony. As to his sneering at the term *call*, and giving himself so much credit for changing it to invition, I am not of opinion that it deserves much credit, they are both of the same import in such an address as was then preparing, and if there be any difference I consider the term *call* to be the most proper, because its meaning is as well known in the church as the other and as extensive if not more so, and is used by some of our best authors, viz. Locke, Addison, Dryden, Bacon, &c. For my part I think any of them may answer the end, and I have always made it a rule never to be tenacious about matters of little moment, especially with those I have known to be invincibly bigotted in their own conceited opinion. Give me the substance and carve the shadow as you please.

I hope the public will not consider my silence respecting some other assertions in the same paragraphs as an acknowledgment of the truth of them, the plain reason is, I do not look upon them as being of any consequence, they are only expressive of the eccentric sentiments of the author and do not merit a serious consideration.

In the fourth paragraph the Lawyer informs us, "public notice was given," but for what purpose he does not inform us, however by way of a substitute he adds, "and at a meeting of the people tho' not very general---I would be glad to know what kind of a meeting "not very general" is? Perhaps, very general is a law term and would require a note explanatory of its full extent and meaning; but let it be what general it will, "a committee was chosen to transact the business of the church." For the last clause of this sentence he deserves credit, for it is beyond dispute that a committee was chosen to transact the business of the church. But the granting this to be true, will not be a sufficient varnish to hide the deformity of the two ensuing sentences. "It was stipulated, says he, expressly with the clergyman, that he should baptise, and admit to privilege generally, at the recommendation of the committee, without enquiring as to what denomination they might belong." This is such a glaring absurdity that it sufficiently contradicts itself. Does it wear the marks of wisdom? Does it carry with it the smallest evidence of truth? Can any man be such a fool, as to suppose I should stipulate with any man or set of men, to admit to privilege without even enquiring from whence the applicant came? That would be a new way of admittance indeed; nay: it would be admitting without knowing any thing of the person at all. Can any person suppose I would bring myself under an obligation to admit the openly scandalous and profane, although they might be recommended by the lawyer himself? Does he imagine I would even admit himself without first having sufficient testimony of his moral character, and secondly of his religious opinions? certainly not, he cannot be such an idiot as to suppose it. If there are any stipulations of this nature, where are they? I cannot think they exist any where, unless in his own brain. I am positive they are in none of our records. Nor was any such engagement, as he has mentioned ever required. It is so far from that, that in the month of April last I requested the committe to form a plan for admission to privilege, because I had all the weight of that business on my own hands, and was sometimes in a disagreeable situation, and must remain so, unless a general plan was proposed and strictly adhered to. This the committee are sensible of, and sure I am, if a stipulation respecting privilege had been made we could not all have been ignorant of it. The only thing I ever heard mentioned respecting privilege, and it was long since the time specified by the lawyer, was a question put to me by a member of committee, desiring to know if I would have any objections to baptise the children of those who were formerly of a different denomination, but now members in the church of which I was pastor. My answer was, by no means; that their formerly being of a different denomination was of no moment with me, nor would I refuse any merely on that account. Nor is it denomination which entitles any man to church privilege, it is his being in actual membership with the church to which he applies, and a Christian deportment, the sure consequence of sound principles, "for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." But the lawyer further saith, it was expressly stipulated "that any other gentleman of an ecclesiastical character, occasionally present, should be admitted to preach in the church, at the approbation of the committee. This is another baldface story, there is no such stipulation, nor did the committee ever bring me under such an engagement. But it is needless to enlarge on this, because it falls to the ground with the rest of the piece. There are some of an ecclesiastical character that I would by no means admit in my church, but it is an assumed ecclesiastical character which they bear, and are unworthy of the sacred title. There are others who may have fairly obtained the sacred office, but through misconduct are unworthy of being admitted to the use of any church, and no such character, to my knowledge shall ever obtain my licence to officiate in the church with which I am concerned. But notwithstanding I have the greatest objections against admitting irregular clergymen to the use of my church, yet I hope I never have, nor ever shall refuse a man of good character the use of it, when unoccupied by myself, merely because he is of a different denomination.

S. BARR.

(To be continued.)

* The foundation I have for this is the above named presbytery, as well as the Lawyer's vanity in making an assertion to the same tune the first and only night, if my memory serves me, I ever slept under the same roof with him.

* This letter the lawyer must have mistaken, and supposed it to be an epistle recommendatory in my favor; so was Don Quixotte often mistaken, and he supposed himself to be the greatest and the wisest man of his day.

POLITICAL CENTINEL

LETTER II.

SIR,

IN my last I promised you some of my thoughts respecting our federal situation; I shall now proceed to fulfil that engagement. And, in general, I observe, that if a republic is small, it is easily destroyed by a foreign force; if it is large, it is liable to be ruined by an internal imperfection; this a republic is liable to let its form of government be good or bad; the evil is in the very thing itself, and no form can redress it.

It is probable, therefore, that mankind would at length have been obliged to live constantly under the government of a single person, had they not contrived a kind of constitution that has all the internal advantages of a republican government, together with the external force of a monarchial one, viz. a confederated republic.

This is a kind of assemblage of societies, that constitute a new one, possessed of such degree of power as to be able to provide for the security of the united body. It was these associations that contributed so long to the prosperity of Greece. By these the Romans attacked the universe; and by these alone the universe withstood them; it was the associations of republics beyond the Danube and the Rhine; associations formed by the terror of the Roman arms, that enabled the barbarians to resist her.

A republic of this kind is able to withstand an external force, and may support itself without internal corruption; the form of this society prevents many inconveniencies, that would otherwise arise.

And this is precisely the state of society that our situation has pointed out as suitable for us; Providence cast us into such circumstances, and so moulded our inclinations, as to dispose our minds this way: therefore, our patriots in Congress, found no great difficulty in fixing such a league or confederation, consisting of an assemblage of the thirteen states, sufficient for the purpose of defensive war, when our great object. Happy had it been for us, if at that time, (when the awful crisis of our

moved up and brought into exertion all our disinterested public spirit, all our love for our country, and regard for posterity) we had sufficiently provided for a peace establishment; had we entrusted Congress, as the sovereign head of the union, with sufficient powers to regulate commerce, to regulate and enforce an effective revenue system, to enforce sumptuary regulations, &c. Had this been the case, the justice and honor of the states might have been supported, and we might, at this day, have had much of our debt honestly discharged, and our credit in high esteem, and consequently been respectable with the nations of Europe, and even formidable to our foes; but, alas, it is otherwise with us; we have suffered our debt to accumulate both at home and abroad; we have fixed an odious character both of ingratitude and injustice on ourselves, by ruining many, who exerted greatly with their property and private credit, in supporting us in our distress, but this is a digression beyond my design.

There never was an assemblage of states set out in the world with brighter prospects, nor with more peculiar advantage; having the experience of all the governments that have existed in the world to improve upon; and being in an age when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined than at any former period; researches of the human mind after social happiness having been carried to a greater extent. We were at the conclusion of the war acknowledged the independant lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending almost all the various soils and climates of the world, and capable, with proper cultivation, of producing not only the necessaries, but even most of the delicacies and luxuries of life.

The different soils and climates of the states occasion at present a considerable commerce betwixt them, and this will increase in proportion to our growing population and manufactures; and the states becoming thus necessary to each other, their mutual interests will cement their political union. The New-England states have been hitherto very great loosers in the way of commerce, by the revolution; they are thick settled, and possess a cold climate and a barren soil, therefore have no tobacco, rice or indigo, like the southern states to export, nor have they flour enough for their own consumption; they depend upon Philadelphia for this article to themselves; their fish, lumber, and other trade to the West Indies, whereby they formerly made remittances and procured cash, are lost, the British ports being shut against them;---through these causes they are greatly distressed, yet the state of Massachusetts hath made extraordinary exertions to comply with federal measures, and have been distressed by an insurrection (of which I shall inform you more particularly in my next letter) but the southern states have gained greatly in their commerce by being freed from British laws.

Pennsylvania having nothing, worth mentioning, to export but wheat and flour, hath the wheat market (which was the ports of the Mediterranean sea) entirely cut off by the Algerines, and the English ports shut against her flour, is also on a worse footing, with respect to commerce, than formerly; whilst every nation may send in what articles of luxury or vanity they please, and we cannot even raise a revenue on them, nor suppress their importation, in order to encourage our own manufactures (which would be of the greatest importance both to our wealth and independence) for when some of the principal trading states attempt to lay adequate imposts, the other states counteract them in order to draw away the trade, and by this means, the disgraceful and corrupting business of smuggling, is already promoted.

It would, sir, be too tedious for the designed length of this letter, to mention and explain the various attempts of Congress to have their powers so enlarged as to enable them to answer the great purposes and interests of the federal government, in all of them, however, they were frustrated; perhaps, if they had been more attentive to exercise the powers they had, and less solicitous to have them encreased, they would have done better.

When they demanded power to levy the five per cent. impost and the supplementary funds, though they were disappointed by the opposition of only one of the smallest states in the union, yet the disappointment evidently sunk the respectability of Congress, and consequently the credit of the union: the great prospects from the sale of the western lands, turned out no better; it might have been considered, and was understood by many, that lands are no operative treasure, but in proportion to the demand of them for actual settling, and that most of the states are too thinly settled already, and have much land yet unoccupied; that therefore the laying out new states, holding treaties for ineffectual purposes with the Indians, the expence of surveying ranges, &c. turned out but a mere amusement, it hath amused the public creditors with fruitless hopes, and hath brought our federal government into still further disrespect.

The late demand of Congress for the [illegible] rate from the supplementary funds, shared no better fate; it was opposed, finally, by two principal states, and proved abortive. This also amused and deceived the public creditors for some time. The design of this measure was to fund the interest of the foreign debt, and to let the debt due to our citizens at home, lay over for some other provision; they knew that foreigners would make us pay or make reprisals upon our property. It is well known that Pennsylvania, and several other states exerted greatly during the war, and likewise in paying off the peace requisitions of Congress; it is likewise well known that several states had the low cunning to do very little during the war, and to pay no part of the peace requisitions; and also that many states suffered very little by the depredations of the British, whilst others suffered in the extreme, which occasioned their citizens to credit the union to great amount; and so great is the political depravity that influences the conduct of some states, that they will be amongst the foremost in voting for the highest requisitions, whilst they pay none of any that have been demanded; Pennsylvania, and a few other states, have not only supported any little credit that the union enjoys, but even the civil list of Congress; it is the exertions of these few states, and chiefly Pennsylvania, that hath kept even the form of a federal government in existence until this time.

The endeavours of Congress to have their powers enlarged, for regulating commerce, &c. had a similar fate with the above.

You will easily perceive, sir, even by this very imperfect sketch, that the federal government is destitute of sufficient powers either to answer the claims of justice, or to protect the parts of which it is composed; and that therefore the calling of a federal convention at this time, is not only justifiable, but a matter of the greatest necessity, and which could not, consistent with political safety, be longer delayed.

You will easily perceive, sir, that a government of this kind is worth labouring for; that it is the only government which the wisdom of mankind hath found out, wherein internal liberty, and external power and security, are so intimately united, that though an ambitious man or party should tyrannize in one state, the other states will crush the tyranny; though one or more states fall off or be conquered, the others may be safe; that though the confederation should be annulled, or cease to operate, yet the different states retain their sovereignty, and may continue separate or league upon new principles. Whether these observations are agreeable to your sentiments or not, I am sure you believe the upright intentions of your sincere friend and obedient servant.

American Occurrences.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

Last evening arrived here, Mr. Alexander Dromgoole, on his way to Congress, with an Indian chief, one of the Cherokee nation, who will remain in town a few days. We are told that this chief's business is principally concerning a treaty held at Hopewell, on the Koowee between the commissioners of the United States of America, and the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation. By this gentleman we are informed, that the Creek nations are encouraged to war against the settlements of Georgia and Cumberland; and it is said that all their towns at this time are supplied with large quantities of powder and lead, by the Spaniards for that purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

It is remarkable, says a correspondent, that the cry of scarcity and poverty encreases with the appearance of expence and luxury in the mode of living, pursued by the inhabitants of this city. The costliness of the furniture, the profusion of the table, the elegance of equipage, and the refinement of dress, must to the observation of a stranger, bespeak affluence and prosperity: while the tenor of conversation, the accumulation of debts, and the impunctuality of payments, would, indeed, indicate real want and actual insolvency. There is scarce a street too, that does not present us with some improvements in building, at the very moment that hundreds of houses are untenanted; and while crouds are daily retiring to the distant districts of the continent, we find the city rapidly extending to its western boundary. Would it not add to the happiness of Pennsylvania, were her citizens to profess less poverty, and to practise more œconomy; were they to cultivate the blessings in their possession, rather than to engage in pursuit of visionary objects.

Pittsburgh, June 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Post St. Vincent to his friend in Louisville, Kentucky, dated April 25, 1787.

"

twenty thousand weight of flour, with other provisions, several hundred stand of arms, ammunition, &c. were arrived at the Omi town, the English sent speeches therewith to the different Indian nations, requesting them to accept the present, and have themselves in readiness when their father the English calls them; advising them, at the same time, to stand upon their feet and guard their own ground against the encroachments of the Long Knives. Several vessels lately arrived at Detroit, laden with ammunition, artillery stores, &c."

**** There are two letters at the printing-office, one directed to Mr. Robert Smith, care of Mr. Montgomery, three miles beyond Cherrie's mill; the other to Mr. John Leonard, Pittsburgh.

ALL persons indebted to the late house of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requested to make payment to the subscriber, only, on or before the first day of August next, ensuing, as every account unsettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1787.

THE Partnership of D. BRITT & Co. having expired on the first instant, all those who are indebted to the said company are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against them are desired to produce their accounts for a settlement.

Those indebted to the late partnership of Craig, Bayard, & Co. are also called upon to settle their accounts; as no longer indulgence can be granted, and their accounts shall be put in suit by the fifteenth of next July, if not settled before that day.

Turnbull, Marmie, & Co.

Pittsburg, June 20, 1787.

Washington county, Dickinson township, June 21.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the waters of Peter's Creek, near Jacob Wickerham's mill, a bay Mare, supposed to be about twelve years old, with a large star and snip, and two saddle marks on the near side, and a white spot in the near eye, no brand, about thirteen hands and an half high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM BEEM.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Clevedence, has for some time past behaved in an unbecoming manner, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CLEVEDENCE.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1787.

STRAYED or stolen (supposed the latter) from the west side of the Alleghany, on the road to Venango, in the night of the 25th of May last, two HORSES, one a black, 7 years old, 14 and an half hands high, has a number of white hairs about his head: the other a gray, 13 and an half hands high, 8 or 9 years old. Whoever takes up said horses, and delivers them to Colonel JOHN GIBSON, in Pittsburgh, shall receive Ten Shillings Reward for each of the said Horses, and for apprehending and prosecuting the thief or thieves to conviction, Three Pounds.

N. B. The theft is supposed to have been committed by two white men, as they were seen crossing the Alleghany river on a raft with two horses.

June 18, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for some time past kept the Inn in Black Horse Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to solicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and assures those gentlemen who formerly frequented that house and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themselves and horses shall be [illegible]

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices.* by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron; also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

THE inhabitants of Washington county, will take notice, that Messrs. Redick & Hoge are reinstated in their former district, consisting of the whole county of Washington, and that all surveys made after the first day of this present month (June 1787) will be received in the surveyor general's office from them only.

Abraham Usher,

At the sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, in Mercer's town, Franklin county, Pennsylvania;

HAS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of European, and East and West-India Goods, cheap for cash or country produce: Amongst which are:

British and German osnaburghs
Brown rolls, and Russia drillings
Russia sheetings, white & brown
9-8 wide Irish sheetings, white and brown
5-4 & 6-4 Irish sheetings, white
34. 7-8, 4-4 Irish linens of all prices
Brown Holland and selisias
Dowlasses & Huckabacks
Striped linen, holland and cotton do.
Shirting and apron checks
Corduroys, thicklets, and Velverets
Mohair, plush, and worsted shags
Pillow fustians,
Jeans and Jeannets
Satinets, denims & printed jeanets
Everlastings, and princes' stuffs
Prunellas
Bed ticks and bed bunts
Britannias, lawns & cambricks
Humhums
Catgut
Kentings
Kenting handkerchiefs & aprons
Striped spotted and plain gauzes
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Jaconet and book muslin
Chintzes, calicoes, cottons and printed linens
Marseilles quilting, plain & bordered
Plain and corded dimity
Printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Check and romal ditto
Bandano, lutestring, muslin and silk ditto
Black and pink peelongs
Black and white silk cravats
Modes, persians, lutestrings and sattins
Painted and plain ribands
Sattin and paduasoy hair ribands
Sewing silk, scarf and mohair twist
Basket, death head and mohair buttons
Broad and narrow bindings and tapes
Garterings and ferretings
Thread edgings and laces
Black and white silk lace
Silk and thread stay laces
Womens black & coloured silk mits and gloves
Mens and womens kid, beaver, and wash leather gloves of all colours
Womens calimanco and everlasting shoes
Mens and womens leather ditto
Mens and boys felt hats
Mens beaver and castor ditto
Womens silk hats and cloaks
Hunters & switch whips
Mens and womens thread and cotton hose
Mens and boys brown thread ditto
Mens and womens silk do.
Stuff, calimanco, and durant quilts
Leghorn and chip hats
Stays; fans; & shirt buttons
Moreens, calimancoes & durants
Striped figured and plain Camelots
Rattinets, tammies, and shalloons
Buckrams, pasteboards & whalebone
Scotch ounce thread of all numbers
Nankins
Coloured threads
Superfine, second & coarse broadcloths
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 bath coatings, twilled and plain
Bearskins, duffils & blankets
Plains, half thicks, kerseys, and kendal cottons
Green, red, blue & white pennistons
Swanskins; baizes
Spotted rugs
Red, white, and scarlet flannels
Pewter plates, dishes, tea pots and basons of all sizes
Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery, assorted
Stationary & saddlery assorted
Queens ware and pencil'd ware assorted
Window glass
Salt Rum, brandy & gin of all prices
Sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate
Ginger, pepper and allspice
Rice, mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon
Almonds, raisins, figs and prunes
Madder, allum, copperas and indigo
Saltpetre, antimony and mustard
Logwood and Redwood
Glaubers salts, sulphur, creamer tartar, & brimstone
Snuff, smoaking tobacco, and pigtail
Powder, &c. &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, a black Horse, 12 years old, a small bell, hung round its neck with a leather strap, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WALLACE.

Washington county, June 22, 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Greensburgh, at the July court, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract situate and lying on the middle branch of Turtle Creek, adjoining lands of Peter Lond, Joseph Sheppin and others; taken in execution as the property of Joseph Irwin.

One tract in Huntington township, known by the name of Port Royal; the property of John Emerson.

One tract situate in Pitt township adjoining lands of William Elliot, John Ferrie, and others; taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan deceased

One tract in Huntington township, adjoining lands of John M'Caw, David M'Caw and others; taken in execution as the property of John Sager.

One tract in Hempfield township, adjoining lands of Charles Brookins, James Westby and others; taken in execution as the property of William Thomas deceased.

One tract in Mount Pleasant township, adjoining lands of colonel James Smith, Michael Campbell and others; taken in execution as the property of Samuel Moorehead.

One tract in Mount pleasant township, adjoining lands of Robert Worthington and others; taken in execution as the property of Ralph Cherry.

One tract in Pitt township, adjoining lands of Ely Miers and others; taken in execution as the property of William Powers, deceased.

One tract containing 300 acres, situate on the Monongahela river, adjoining lands of colonel Edward Cook and others; taken in execution as the property of Edward Cook.

One tract in Ligonier Valley, adjoining the lands known by the name of Fort Ligonier; taken in execution as the property of James M'Granahan.

One tract in Fayette township, on the waters of Dunbar's run, near the mountains; taken in execution as the property of John Ward, and to be sold by June 21, 1787. WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

FROM official information, Messrs. Nevill and Ritchie learned they were to be superseded as deputy surveyors, the first day of this present June, before which time, this transaction was reconsidered, upon which they were continued deputy surveyors within their former district. June 20.

Forty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my command at Venango, the following described persons, viz.

James Robinson, five feet eight inches high, well made, twenty-three years old, fair, fresh complexion, sandy hair, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Patrick Colbert, five feet, five inches high; well proportioned, dark complexion, black hair short and curly, born in Ireland.

James Mortimer, five feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, born in the state of New-York.

Michael Henesy, five feet 9 inches high, a robust looking fellow, brown hair, a little freckled, pitted with the small pox; born in Ireland.

Whoever secures the above deserters, so that they may be brought to me at Venango, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

JONATHAN HEART, capt. 1st American Regiment, in the service of the U. S.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices.* by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron; also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

THE inhabitants of Washington county, will take notice, that Messrs. Redick & Hoge are reinstated in their former district, consisting of the whole county of Washington, and that all surveys made after the first day of this present month (June 1787) will be received in the surveyor general's office from them only.

Abraham Usher,

At the sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, in Mercer's town, Franklin county, Pennsylvania;

HAS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of European, and East and West-India Goods, cheap for cash or country produce: Amongst which are:

British and German osnaburghs
Brown rolls, and Russia drillings
Russia sheetings, white & brown
9-8 wide Irish sheetings, white and brown
5-4 & 6-4 Irish sheetings, white
34. 7-8, 4-4 Irish linens of all prices
Brown Holland and selisias
Dowlasses & Huckabacks
Striped linen, holland and cotton do.
Shirting and apron checks
Corduroys, thicklets, and Velverets
Mohair, plush, and worsted shags
Pillow fustians,
Jeans and Jeannets
Satinets, denims & printed jeanets
Everlastings, and princes' stuffs
Prunellas
Bed ticks and bed bunts
Britannias, lawns & cambricks
Humhums
Catgut
Kentings
Kenting handkerchiefs & aprons
Striped spotted and plain gauzes
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Jaconet and book muslin
Chintzes, calicoes, cottons and printed linens
Marseilles quilting, plain & bordered
Plain and corded dimity
Printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Check and romal ditto
Bandano, lutestring, muslin and silk ditto
Black and pink peelongs
Black and white silk cravats
Modes, persians, lutestrings and sattins
Painted and plain ribands
Sattin and paduasoy hair ribands
Sewing silk, scarf and mohair twist
Basket, death head and mohair buttons
Broad and narrow bindings and tapes
Garterings and ferretings
Thread edgings and laces
Black and white silk lace
Silk and thread stay laces
Womens black & coloured silk mits and gloves
Mens and womens kid, beaver, and wash leather gloves of all colours
Womens calimanco and everlasting shoes
Mens and womens leather ditto
Mens and boys felt hats
Mens beaver and castor ditto
Womens silk hats and cloaks
Hunters & switch whips
Mens and womens thread and cotton hose
Mens and boys brown thread ditto
Mens and womens silk do.
Stuff, calimanco, and durant quilts
Leghorn and chip hats
Stays; fans; & shirt buttons
Moreens, calimancoes & durants
Striped figured and plain Camelots
Rattinets, tammies, and shalloons
Buckrams, pasteboards & whalebone
Scotch ounce thread of all numbers
Nankins
Coloured threads
Superfine, second & coarse broadcloths
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 bath coatings, twilled and plain
Bearskins, duffils & blankets
Plains, half thicks, kerseys, and kendal cottons
Green, red, blue & white penniftons
Swanskins; baizes
Spotted rugs
Red, white, and scarlet flannels
Pewter plates, dishes, tea pots and basons of all sizes
Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery, assorted
Stationary & saddlery assorted
Queens ware and pencil'd ware assorted
Window glass
Salt Rum, brandy & gin of all prices
Sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate
Ginger, pepper and allspice
Rice, mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon
Almonds, raisins, figs and prunes
Madder, allum, copperas and indigo
Saltpetre, antimony and mustard
Logwood and Redwood
Glaubers salts, sulphur, creamet tartar, & brimstone
Snuff, smoaking tobacco, and pigtail
Powder, &c. &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, a black Horse, 12 years old, a small bell, hung round its neck with a leather strap, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WALLACE.

Washington county, June 22, 1787.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Greensburgh, at the July court, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

One tract situate and lying on the middle branch of Turtle Creek, adjoining lands of Peter Lond, Joseph Sheppin and others; taken in execution as the property of Joseph Irwin.

One tract in Huntington township, known by the name of Port Royal; the property of John Emerson.

One tract situate in Pitt township adjoining lands of William Elliot, John Ferrie, and others; taken in execution as the property of Robert Machan deceased

One tract in Huntington township, adjoining lands of John M'Caw, David M'Caw and others; taken in execution as the property of John Sager.

One tract in Hempfield township, adjoining lands of Charles Brookins, James Westby and others; taken in execution as the property of William Thomas deceased.

One tract in Mount Pleasant township, adjoining lands of colonel James Smith, Michael Campbell and others; taken in execution as the property of Samuel Moorehead.

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JONATHAN HEART, capt. 1st American Regiment, in the service of the U. S.

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DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.